NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET,

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NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway .-

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"SETTLING UP."-Ex-Queen Isabella of Spain has signed her abdication of the throne and made her will. Both acts were accomplished in Paris, where they will be remem-

BAGDAD, THE CITY OF THE CALIPHS. -It is almost unnecessary to call attention to the special correspondence from Bagdad which appears in our columns to-day. Dated in the city of romance, at the scene of the stories of the Arabian Nights' Entertainments, it will be read universally, if only on this account Our special writer does not apply himself to romance, however, but gives to the world the actualities of the day. He tells of the people of Bagdad as they now are; their commerce and government, and the antiquities of the place. The question of the Turks as a governing race is also set forth. Lady Zobeide's tomb is described and a vast deal of other matter, attractive and useful, supplied.

The Labor Question-The Tallors' Rist at Cork.

Our cable despatches from the good old Irish city of Cork inform us that the knights of the needle and the shears working in that considerable centre of trade had risen in such violent protest against an importation of German tailors as to require the argumentum ad baculinum-the logic of the endgel-for their dispersion. This incident illustrates a very curious, if not altogether novel, phase of the great labor question now agitating all civilized countries, and it demands most delicate treatment, since it involves, on the one hand, the eternal principle of every man's right to the proper exercise of all the talents and endowments that God has bestowed upon him, and on the other the priority of settlement and usage in those who resist the advent of cheaper or more skilful workmanship. It is impossible to withhold sympathy from the poor toiler who finds himself suddenly excelled and overborne in the struggle for bread-the sad voice of humanity pleads irresistibly on the side of all his just complaints; but it is equally impossible to recognize the authority of any man or combination of men to interpose violence between the cravings of the race for a cheaper and more abundant supply of all commodities and the progressive advance of skill and labor to furnish that supply.

The grand difficulty in this whole question is that the conflicting parties interested in its solution do not see it alike. The White Knight and the Black Knight each beheld the shield that was set up at the crossroads of the color that was turned toward himself, and it was only when, in their death struggle on this matter of dispute, they had reversed their positions and saw from opposite points, that they perceived their folly and admitted that each had been quite right in his degree, since the shield was either white or black, according to the station of him who gazed at it. In the present case of the tailors' riot at Cork there would be food enough for humorous comment did the gravity of the subject it involves permit us to trifle with such a theme. But where the subsistence of men and their wives and little ones is at stake we can only grieve at the thoughtlessness which leads the honest workingman into so false and untenable an attitude. We shall not in this place attempt an elabo-

rate discussion of the whole labor ques-

tion. Neither many columns nor many volumes would suffice for so imposing a task. Enough to say that in our opinion all labor strikes and demonstrations that assume the violent shape are direct assaults upon human brotherhood, upon the principles of liberty, and upon the welfare of the class or country itself that countenances them; upon human brotherhood, because they exclude our fellow creature from participation in the common pursuit of life and happiness; upon liberty, because they outrageously attempt to limit effort, circumscribe capacity and check the progress of the age; upon the common welfare, ecause they retard improvement, set up barriers against the development of industry and subject the world of consumers to the tax that selfish combinations may choose to impose. How simple, trite, self-evident a plea it is that the more coats, hats, shoes, &c., there are in the world, and the cheaper their prices, the more of them can reach the multitude; that the less a man has to pay for one commodity the more he can buy of another, and that if a whole family by each person working one or two hours only cheapness, it is better for them all than when the burden rests on one poor drudging slave, who has to toil all day and half the night beneath the entire burden. It is astonishing that men who are continually preaching on human freedom and on the rights of labor do not comprehend that the larger the population the greater the wants to be supplied; that the nore hands there are in one trade the greater will be the demand on other trades, the lighter the distributed burden of taxes, and the swifter the growth in power and control of the community. The more farmers there are the more mechanics will be needed to supply them with manufactured commodities; the more mechanics there are the ampler the requirements of grain, beef, potatoes, cotton, wool and leather. What is the grand result? Labor is forced by a natural process into the channels where it is most needed: the country's resources are brought out; its waste places are covered with rural homes and blooming fields, or populous and splendid cities, where the ills of humanity are detected and cured, charity and religion perform their blessed mission, and man, even through his trials, at last becomes ennobled and exalted.

That this is not the case in all our cities is the fault of other causes to which we shall refer again before we close; but, as it is, we question whether the dark side of town life is not more than compensated by the beauty of its numberless charities. If in New York, for instance, the cynic point us to the haunts of vice and misery, still so numerous, the gentle hand of truth can lead him to scores of hospitals and schools and churches, and trace for him along every street and avenue the daily pathway of a thousand sweet but silent ministries that, following in the Saviour's hallowed footsteps, "go about continually doing good."

To strike a blow, then, at the wondrous plan by which all these agencies work together is to strike at the triumph of light over darkness, of civilization over barbarism, of liberty over oppression. To-day there is not a country in the world that does not call for new kinds of labor and improvements on the old. From time immemorial this has been the need of society, and every step we have made has been founded upon improvements that were resisted at the outset. In our own day we have heard the steam engine, the electric wire, the art of the photographer, the cunning of the lithograph, the nimble magic of the sewing machine, ay, and a hundred other labor-saving inventions denounced with prophecies of endless evil, and we have lived to see them not only triumph but confer unnumbered benefits.

But a very few years ago the advent of immigrants by thousands from the European world was here hailed with outcries of rage and terror; but they peopled the wilderness and mingled their blood upon a hundred fields of patriotic devotion, while the one flag of union and freedom now waves over a score of our columns to-day.

races that cheer it in as many dialects with a inited voice and common love. To-day Asia begins to send us her toilers to do a minor work for which their peculiar organization especially fits them, and in doing so steps in to our relief and points the sturdler white race to a nobler task than stitching shoes. The cordwalners of Massichusetts may thank their stars that they, from being the servants of servants, may now, by a wise dispensation, become the masters of more minute and docile fingers. The slaving household drudges of poor homes may flud in the quick, fairy-like aid of the Chinese girl, whose clothing and food are equally frugal and simple, the "very present help in time of need" that their aching imbs and worried brain have craved this many a day. And what will apply to America, in its densely settled districts, will apply to Ireland or any other country on this earth. The increase of labor, while it may diminish the profits of the few, inevitably increases the comfort of the many, provided that the pressure be reliaved according to the dictates of eason, humanity and God's eternal truth. And what are these? To take away the bread of others, because our own may falsely seem endangered? To brawl along the street, and, n the name of liberty, impose a reign of terror? To be cruel tyrants to-day over the few and the weak, preparatory to the yoke that the strongest single tyrant will impose on all alike to-morrow? To commit those excesses which breed a fierce reaction, to set the example, mark out the process, clear the way by which the boldest intriguer with the blackes heart may once more march to a despotic mastery and crush the very name of freedom

beneath his iron heel? We trust that neither in Ireland nor in Amerca, in Germany nor in France, this appalling delusion of protecting local monopolies of labor, or aught else, by violence, may prevail. Could we think that it would, we should feel that the darkest hour of humanity was yet to be endured. But we do strenuously, earnestly, incessantly advocate the elevation and the emancipation of the workingman, and we propose for him a combination that will inevitably win the great, good fight. It is the trades union of conscientious effort to improve every rightful opportunity; of diligence, integrity, sobriety, frugality, honest hope, true faith in God and fellow man and the kind spirit of brotherly love. Capital is mighty, but capital is wise; it sees, it thinks, and it is most keenly sensitive. Assail it and it departs and leaves you poor. Conciliate it, invite it, win it and it comes your friend. Capital persuaded and reassured and labor reconciled are natural allies, and when united will conquer the world; but those who set capital and labor at war will consign to suffering the innocent families of millions more than the poor cordwainers at North Adams and the tailors at Cork.

American Exchange Tending Downward in

European Markets. We learn through the telegraphic news from Europe that American exchanges are tending downward in consequence of the prospects of the grain trade and the dividends that are about to be paid-that is, we suppose, the July interest on the national debt. This will account sufficiently for the decline of gold here. When exchange is largely against us and high there is, of course, a greater drain of specie, and this raises the premium on gold. But the prospect of a fine grain crop and a large demand for it abroad, together with the disbursement in a few days of thirty millions or of gold by the Treasury to pay the July interest, place this country in a favorable position as regards the balance of trade. The large and valuable cotton crop has contributed very much to bring about this state of things. Though our importations, which continue to give an immense revenue to the government, are enormous, the country is so prosperous and its productions are increasing so much that there is no fear about meeting our liabilities abroad. The prospect of there being a considerable demand for our grain in Europe is good news for the farmers, merchants, shippers and railroad companies. The grain trade, coming in between the last year's crop of cotton and the crop that is now growing, will keep business active and the exchanges more in our favor. While Congress is tinkering at the tariff, taxation and the national finances the country is solving the difficulties that surrounded us Our wonderful and varied resources and the industry of the people are smoothing over the embarrassments brought upon the country by the war. But we have only just started on this fresh career of prosperity. The reorganization and restitution of the industry of the South, the rapid development of the West and the progress of the industrial pursuits of the North and East will soon turn the balance of trade largely in our favor. When our shipping interests revive in connection with this general prosperity exchange will cease to be against us. New York must take the place of London. This city is destined to be at no distant day the financial centre of the world. We advise the gold and stock operators of Wall street to ponder over these facts. If they do not they will be tripped up as Boyd and Ketchum have been within the last day or two. And we recommend our merchants and financiers to prepare for the future that is opening both for the country at large and this great commercial

THE WORK OF CONGRESS.-We publish in another part of this paper a résume of the work transacted so far by Congress, and the work that remains unfinished. Most of the appropriation bills are still unfinished, although they are generally pretty well advanced, and are mostly halted by reason of some inharmonious amendments. The Army, Tax and Tariff, Banking, Funding and Naturalization bills are in pretty much the same condition, while the Apportionment bill, after having passed both houses, has been put back so far on account of disagreeing amendments that it will probably have to take an entirely new start. These are all important measures, which should be passed, and, as there are only seventeen more working days in the session, it behooves the conference committees having them in charge to make haste with them.

OUR SPECIAL WRITERS IN EUROPE continue to chronicle the present history of the Old World in the letters which are published in

Praying and Preaching with the Thermometer Ninety-six Degrees in the Shade.

It is related of Mr. Beecher that on one exceedingly hot Sabbath morning he remarked, on ascending the pulpit of Plymouth church, that it was "d-d hot!" This story has been denied by the reverend gentleman; nevertheless we feel assured that had he yesterday used the energetic language ascribed to him the perspiration from the brow of the Recording Augel would have fallen upon the record and blotted it out forever. For yesterday was such a day as tried men's tempers. It is not unlikely that the congregation at the "Church of Our Saviour" looked upon the choir as guilty of a plece of irreverent sarcasm when it sang the following verse:-

The darkened sky, how thick it lowers.
Troubled with storms and big with showers;
No cheerful gleam of light appears.
But nature pours forth all her tears.

It was somewhat ludicrous to describe as something to be deplored, a state of things which every member of the congregation must have heartily wished actually existed at the moment. Psalms and hymns ought always to be chosen with regard to their appropriateness to the weather. When the Christian missionarles first entered the Norse countries they depicted in graphic and eloquent language the fire and flames of hell. To their astonishment the people refused to embrace Christianity, declaring that hell was just the place they wanted to go to. Nor did the missionaries effect any good until they had rejected their old ideas of Satan's dominions and painted the world of the lost as an icebound desert, ten thousand times colder than the climate of the Norse countries.

The simple truth is that it was frightfully hot yesterday. No argument or figures of speech could have made a single mortal cool. Preachers perspired and fanned, sinners fanned and perspired. The only thing in the shape of tears that nature poured forth was perspiration, and we suggest that the gleam of light was almost too cheerful. Of course the churches were nearly empty. Mr. Hepworth, at the Church of the Messiah, described lucidly the dangers which beset the path of man. Rev. Mr. Frothingham discoursed on the adaptability of watering places for summer worship. The reverend gentleman closed the season at Lyric Hall yesterday. He opens again in September, however, in, we trust, an entirely new run of characters. The excellence of his orchestra and choir can scarcely be improved; but during his sojourn in the country we would suggest an examination into the glory and power of Nature's God and the letting alone of Nature's self which he so poetically extolled yesterday. But whether he does or not it is consoling to learn from that inspired spiritualist, Mrs. Brigham, that we are "approaching a time when the voice of conscience will be listened to and when truth and justice will prevail."

One of the most interesting sermons delivered vesterday was that at the Canal street Presbyterian church by Rev. David Mitchell. It eulogized Charles Dickens and rebuked those who questioned his Christianity. The Pharisees of the churches were severely handled by Rev. John Quincy Adams at the East Baptist church. His subject was "Cheap Religion." We would suggest to the reverend gentleman that the Pharisees he censured find their religion anything but cheap. A mad dog in front of Grace church caused much excitement and somewhat disturbed the pious meditations of the magnificent Brown and the remnant of his highly aristocratic congregation, whose husbands and fathers are not yet prepared for the summer tour. Why a spot as Grace church to get mad on we do not know. We pray, however, that it will not result in his giving the congregation religious hydrophobia. Mr. Potter's sermon was good. as was also that of Rev. Alexander Thompson, who preached on "The Leadership of God" at St. Paul's Reformed church. Dr. Cuyler, at Lafayette avenue; Rev. Abbott Brown, at the Church of the Reformation, and Rev. Thomas H. Burch, at the Seventh street Methodist Episcopal church, also discoursed learnedly

and piously. In Brooklyn Brother Beecher and his congregation were so languid as hardly to be emselves. The service and the sermon were short, the subject of the first being "Righteousness." At all the other churches in Brooklyn. at all in Washington, Jersey City and elsewhere outside of this metropolis, devout and earnest preachers served the cause of Christianity about as well as the heat would permit

EXCITEMENT IN MADRID-FENIANS IN GIB-RALTAR.-A special cable despatch which we print this morning informs us of the discovery of a plot to blow up a powder magazine at Gibraltar. The ubiquitous Fenians are said to be at the bottom of it. It is gratifying to know that the plot was discovered in time and that the ringleader has been arrested. Great excitement was, in consequence of this discovery, prevailing at Madrid. Spain, we know, is very anxious to recover Gibraltar, but the Spaniards had better take care not to ally themselves with the terrible Fenians. If they do the big rock may be blown sky-high before they know where they are.

STATE SUBSIDIES AND RAILROAD TAXES .-The Sonoma (Cal.) Democrat, arguing in favor of the subsidy for the California Pacific Railroad, asserts that the tax upon the railroad property will pay the subsidy within the time when it is payable under the law-namely, twenty years. The Sacramento Reporter does not think this statement correct, and defies the Democrat to show a single county in the State where railroad property has paid in taxes anything like interest on the aid given. The fact is this whole business of national or State aid to private railroad or other speculative projects is one fraught with mischief and productive of an incalculable amount of corruption in high places and official demoralization generally. The system should be banished altogether from both national and State legislative halls.

A WISE PROVISION .- One of the most important and salutary provisions in the proposed new constitution of Illinois is that which makes imperative the absolute denial of all State aid to railroads or canals. The same provision ought to be incorporated into the national constitution without delay if the people desire to preserve their public domain from railroad speculators and land grabbers. | politicians?

The Elections for the Next Congress-A Democratic Propunciamento.

The democratic members of the two houses of Congress have issued a round robin calling the attention of their party throughout the country to the importance of the coming fall elegtions, involving nearly all the members of the lower house of the next Congress, by the the people, and one-third of the members of the Senate, through the State Legislatures to be chosen. The signers of this Congressional democratic call think that the democracy may in these elections carry the House of Representatives; that is, "if they do their duty and act wisely-if they throw off all apathy and act with vigor." But they are told that there must be "no dissensions about minor matters, no time lost in the discussion of dead issues, no manifestations of narrow or proscriptive feeling," &c., and the Southern democracy are told to be careful in selecting candidates for Congress who can take the test oath and who can face the fourteenth amendment without flinching; for otherwise, if elected, the radicals may rule them out.

Now, this begins to look like democratic progress. "No time to be lost in the discussion of dead issues" means that it is useless to fight any longer for the restoration of "the constitution as it was," under which "the blasted nigger" had "no rights which a white man was bound to respect." Next, in this Congressional pronunciamento, the order to the democracy to abandon all "proscriptive feeling" means that "the blasted nigger" is to be cultivated and conciliated, which is a good idea. In fact, from their careful plan of operations embodied in this manifesto it is clear that the democrats intend to make an earnest fight in every Congressional district for the next House of Representatives, and that their present leaders in Congress are at last convinced that the dead issues of old time-honored democratic claptrap and the proscription of the nigger are "played out." We say this looks like progress, and we have no doubt that the democrats will make some headway by following this good advice. It is a remarkable fact, however, that the Congressional democrats have nothing to say upon the Chinese labor question-a question which threatens soon to overshadow all the other political questions of the day. Let the politicians wait a little longer and they will see.

Ex-Queen Isabella's Rumored Abdication

It was rumored in Paris on Saturday last that ex-Queen Isabella had made her arrangements for signing her formal abdication of the throne of Spain, and that Marshal Bazaine and other important personages were to be present to assist in the important ceremony. We have not yet, however, been informed of the formal proclamation of the act, though we suppose that her Most Faithful Catholic Majesty must be by this time convinced that abdication is her only alternative, in view of some possible chance that, with the old lady out of the way, the Cortes may come to a compromise in accepting her son, the Prince of Asturias. She will doubtless retire from the contest in favor of this young man, and in the long interval of the recess of the Cortes, which is to be lengthened to November next, it is possible that the ex-Queen, through the Church party in Spain, may bring her son very prominently into the foreground for the succession. That she has an active sympathizer in the Pope and in her devoted Catholic countrywoman, the Empress Eugénie, we know; but the jealousy of the Bourbons, aln. We think it probable, however, that Louis Napoleon, in one way or another, will at last have to settle this difficult Spanish question.

The Ecumenical Council.

The Ecumenical Council, according to one of our latest reports from Rome, will sit during the summer months. It is expected that the final adjournment will take place about Easter, 1871. The sitting through the summer months is not a bad idea. It will work nowerfully in favor of infallibility. The minority, it is not unreasonable to presume, will get tired out and go home, leaving the infallibility men masters of the situation. It will not be wonderful if this dodge secures a unanimous vote. Some days ago the Archbishop of Paris startled the Council by openly and emphatically declaring that unless the dogma was unanimously approved by the Council it would not be binding on the Church. If the malcontents leave in disgust unanimity may be secured. The Council has besides become a kind of necessity in Rome. It pays. It is the grandest and most profitable show which has been witnessed in the Holy City in many long years. When travellers from all parts of Europe and America are rushing through and across the Alps why should the show be discontinued?

BUTLER is to be investigated. Having forced investigations into everything and everybody that gave any shadow of an excuse for it, it is the highest order of dramatic justice that he himself should at last be investigated. There seems to be some trouble about the way in which the funds of the National Soldiers' Home have been expended, and Butler is President of that concern. With Butler's reputation, and the love his friends in Congress bear him, this little fact is foundation enough. We cannot express any opinion as to his guilt or innocence until we hear the evidence, unless, indeed, we are to judge by the company Ben has been found in lately and by his previous character, which will probably be given in evidence; but, as he has more brains than Whittemore, we predict that he will not have to resign to escape ex-

FREE TRADE AND FREE LABOR.-If free trade is good, why not free labor? If it is wrong that American consumers are compelled to pay high prices for home made goods because of the protective tariff upon English goods, is it right to oppose the introduction of cheap Chinese labor because it comes into conflict with American labor? Again, what better plan can be adopted to secure free trade than this plan of introducing Chinese labor, which in cheapness will enable our factories and foundries to compete with those of England without a protective tariff? In a word, do not free trade and free labor, and a free field for labor, all go together? What say the

The Good Shepherd and His Wandering Sheep-Effective and Touching Discourse

of Rev. Mr. McGenn. In despite of the tropical heat that scorched our city in the morning hours of yesterday, there was a most varied array of religious services in all our leading churches, as readers of the HERALD will perceive by the many columns of reported sermons that we publish this morning. Some of the latter were brilliant; others argumentative; others touchingly pathetic, and others, again, peculiarly effective for their appropriateness to the time and the occasion. But, upon careful inspection, we find a singular combination of all these quali-ties in the brief but powerful appeal of the Rev. Mr. McGean, who officiated at the conclusion of high mass in St. Patrick's Cathedral and discoursed upon the beautifully expressive parable of "the lost sheep," which the good paster went forth to seek, and when he had found it, returned rejoicing with the rescued one in his loving arms.

In this day, when shams and make-believes so constantly usurp the foreground and noisy pretension thrusts itself forward in all things, to the exclusion of quiet, unassuming merit, it is hard at first to make a certain class of mankind credit that

A daw's not reckone I a religious bird Because he keeps a-cawing from a steeple. Moreover, thousands of our young people, beholding how much fashion has to do so frequently with the display that makes the house of God more like a gay reunion for mutual amusement than a piace for contrite thought and humble worship, are straying far away from the fold into the wilderness of doubt and unbeilef. Look at the conventicle of our day as it is so often seen :-

s so often seen:—
Here some are thinkin' on their sins
An' some upo' their claes;
Ane curses feet that fyled his shins;
Anither sighs an' prays;
On this hand sits a chosen swatch,
Wi screw'd-up, grace-proud faces;
On that a set o' chaps at watch,
Thrang winkin' on the lasses. But in the Cathedral yesterday there was

*

none of this. The solemn ceremonial, the 'dim, religious light," the pulsing organ music thrilling a slience of intense devotion with those unutterable melodies of the great masters that awe and subdue the heart of man in the presence of his God, fitly prepared the audience for the tender and caressing voice of their pastor, typifying the loving kindness and the joy of the Good Shepherd going forth over the desert of this world to gather in His stray lambs to the sheltering fold.

Not a word of mere sectarian reproach; no feeling less than the great, good end in view; no trifling play of words; no bid or trick of diction for flippant applause; no gleam of anything, in fine, but the light of the pure pastoral mission should ever be allowed to lower the calm, sweet dignity of pulpit ministration. Herein the Rev. Mr. McGean was eminent among the many able divines who fought the good fight yesterday. The blessed Saviour's boundless mercy and love for an erring race; the glory of Calvary shining undimmed and eternal to guide the stormtossed mariner to land and home; the Father waiting there to clasp His returning prodigal; the rest that follows to the just when the trials of earth have been patiently borne and its duties faithfully discharged-such were the themes that rose with the chant of the choir and the voice of the preacher until they spread beyond the fretted aisles and sculptured architraves, and went forth with the thoughtful worshipper to brighten even the summer inherited and still entertained by the Bona-partes, is a serious drawback to the house of present blessing in the hearts that they had strengthen the hand of toll and be an evertouched and cheered.

> Progress of Reconstruction in Great Britain-An Important Reform.

Within the last few years how numerous and how sweeping have been the popular triumphs in Great Britain! How changed is the system of government since 1832! Nay, how changed since 1852! Formerly Great Britain was the most exclusive of monarchies. The government of the empire was exclusively in the hands of the so-called higher classes. The nobility and the landed gentry only had rights. No office of power and trust at home or in the colonies but was filled by a rich man's son or a rich man's friend. The Reform bill of 1832 was a great initial step towards uplifting the people. Until lately the progress was slow, as was most natural among a people trained by long experience to regard changes with suspicion. Of late years, however, reforms have gone on apace. Some years ago the Indian civil service was thrown open to competition. The change has worked well. Young men have been found in no stinted number, though without patrician blood in their veins, equal to the highest requirements. India never was so well governed as now, and for the simple reason that the men who now govern India have been tried and found worthy before being entrusted with official responsibility. The Disraeli Reform bill and the numerous reforms, political, ecclesiastical and financial, that have followed in so rapid succession have placed the great body of the people in an entirely new and greatly more advantageous position. What has been done is nothing to what must yet be done. The people now are fully alive to their wants. They know their strength and they are not indisposed to put it forth. Hence the present reforming activity which runs out in so many directions. One of the most important reforms which it has been our privilege to record is that which is known on the other side as "The New Order in Council." This order, which bears date June 4, directs that after August 31 all entrance appointments to all situations in all civil departments of the State, except the Foreign Office or posts requiring professional knowledge, shall be filled by open competition. It is virtually the adoption of the Indian system into the civil service of the empire. After his appointment the victorious candidate must pass through a six months probation, and the chiefs of departments are distinctly vested with the power of dismissal. Henceforward, as the result of this reform, the colonies will be governed, the civil departments of the army will be administered the revenue collected and the business of Parliament initiated by a class of men impartially selected from the great body-from six millions of male

adults, instead of from sixty thousand. It is

impossible to exaggerate the importance of

this as a great popular gain. Not aristocracy,

but brains, will henceforth govern the British